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## LETTER

T 0 A

# L A D Y,

Concerning the

### EDUCATION

O F

### FEMALE YOUTH.



#### LONDON:

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## LETTER

TO A

# LADY, &c.

MADAM,

HOUGH I am very fenfible, how little qualified I am to commence Author; and have moreover (as you well know, a particular Aversion to Writing—Yet, in Obedience to your Commands, I for once shall prevail with myself, to set Pen to Paper, to communicate my Thoughts freely to you, upon a Subject you own the Importance of; though, at the same Time, you confess, it is a Subject but little thought of, and less regarded.

You have more than once, I well remember, expressed your Surprize, at the seeming Severity, with which I generally treat your Sex, whenever they happen to be the Subject of Conversation; and as you could never make out, that I have received any particular ill Usage from them, that should occasion me to make (what you are pleased to call) such barbarous Reprisals; you are at a Loss to account for such a Conduct, in a Person, you should not otherwise suspect to be of a four or ill-natured Disposition.

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### A Letter to a Lady, &c.

To take off the ill Impressions, which this general Way of Railery and Banter, has made upon your Mind; I have been obliged fometimes, particularly in a late Conversation at A-, where I last had the Pleasure of your Company, to mix a little Panegyrick with my Satyr; and have allowed a just Proportion of Praise, to those of your Sex, who, in my Opinion, had any Title or Claim to it; but this has not fatisfied you. -- You have always thought, I was rather too fneaking of my Commendations, and that even my good Word, carried a Sort of tacit Disapprobation with it.-I dwelt too much in Particulars; and you have often observed, that an intire Character was too much to be commended at one Time. - You allowed, you faid, you have often heard me talk in Raptures of

Almeria's Wit, Belinda's sparkling Eyes, Chloe's fair Form, and Celia's Charms divine

But then, as these were but single Qualities, and had but a small Share in the Composition of what we call a Character; my Praises always left a Kind of Suspicion behind them, that there was something concealed, which (notwithstanding the Homage I paid to these Accomplishments) was not intirely to my Good-liking; so that, it was hard to say, whether my Commendations were not as spiteful (so you were pleased to phrase it) as my Reproaches; and that, for your Part, were it left to your Choice, you should be as well pleased with being the Object of my Satyr, as my Panegyrick.

Being so closely pursued, I was obliged to confess, that the Opinion I had of the present Race of Females, was indeed none of the best; that I had read a great Variety of Descriptions of them; some, I owned, mortifying enough; and others of no less

extravagant Encomium; that I had compared their feveral Draughts and Copies with the Originals, and had often found that the Lights and Shades, in both Instances, had been too much heightened; but for the most Part, those Representations which described them as fickle and inconstant, fond of Revenge and Power, of strong Passions and weak Understandings, had best answered to the Generality of those, that Fortune had thrown in the Way of my Observation. I with Pleasure reslected on fome Exceptions I could make; but these were so few, that  $\dot{
m I}$  thought the general Rule was in no Danger of being overthrown by the Inflances, that could be alledged to the Contrary, were they much more frequent, than, I am afraid, they will be found to be.

Here I found you took Fire, and the confcious Blood afcended the Face, the Scat of Majesty; and though the whole Manner of my Speech and Behaviour plainly pointed out, that I esteemed you, as an Instance I should always except from the general Cenfure, I was then passing; yet, whether you did not think me in Earnest, or elfe was fo thoroughly exasperated at the Indignity, you apprehended was offered to your Sex, I cannot certainly determine; but be it which you will, you foon let me know, that the Offence I had given was very heinous; and had my Refentment kept equal Pace, I do not know what might have been the Confequence, or in what Temper we should have parted; -but, as nothing, at any Time, can give me a more fensible Concern, than in any wife (though innocently, to interrupt that good Humour, which is to me the I ite of all Convertation; to make fome Amends for the Rudeness of this Attack I had made upon the Females (who, by the Way, had fufficient Reparation made them, by the

gallant Gentlemen than present, who desended their Cause with uncommon Warmth, and honoured them with the tender Epithets of, Dear, Charming, inchanting Creatures,—the Masterpieces of Nature, —little less than Angels, sometimes more, &c.) However, I fay, to make some Amends for this Attack; I apoligized by faying,—That though I could not, notwithstanding all the Eloquence that had been expended in their Cause, intirely renounce the Opinion I had afferted; yet so far I would agree with the worthy Gentlemen (whose Zeal upon this Occasion I greatly commended) that Nature defigned them, for far more innocent and agreeable Creatures, than what, I had fome Reason to think, they were often found to be upon Trial: I could not but think indeed, that Nature itself had, in fome Meafure formed them originally, with a large Proportion of Pride, of quick Refentment, of unfettled and variable Tempers, and a fond Attachment to Trifles, Gaities, and Toys; but yet in the prefent State of the World, they were much worfe, than when they came out of Nature's Hands. and their original Weaknesses vastly improved; nay, I went to far as to affert, that even yet, were proper Care taken, the Sex, notwithstanding their Foibles, might be made not only most agreeable, but useful; and that ever if they should be brought to this, I myfelf would appear among the first, to do them Honour.

I well remember, you was the first who called upon me to explain myself; and by the Way, told me with a Sneer, that though I had been pleased to affirm that your Sex were worse, than Nature made them; yet I had given such a horrible Description of their natural State, that you thought, you might safely defy me, to give a more severe one.—

In Answer to this, I told you, I had a high Regard for the Sex, notwithstanding all their Weakneffes,-that I still looked upon them, as defigned to chear and foften Life; to smooth the too often rugged Tempers of the other Sex; -- to kindle fost Desire, and disfuse Complacency and good Humour ;- and that their pretty, trifling, and gay Behaviour, were a proper Counterpoise to the Gravity, Sullenness, and Austerity, which would otherwife too frequently appear among those of the Male Kind; — and that therefore it was not the Sex, but only the fantaftick and unnatural Drefs in which they appeared, that was the Object of my Censure; in short, that I had no Quarrel with them for being Women (though you have often faid that was sufficient Ground at any Time for my Disapprobation) but for being spoiled Women.-

As this did not entirely fatisfy you, I took the Freedom to tell you, that would you please to recollect the various Instances, wherein your Sex stood condemned in my Opinion, you would soon see, that they might be all finally resolved, either into the Want of Education, or a bad one; and that it was not Stature, I so freely sound Fault with, but the Superstructure, which was railed upon it. The Foundation, upon the whole, was Good; but the Building, too often, strangely disproporti-

oned and irregular.

This, you may recollect, produced a long Debate upon the modern Way of educating young Ladies, in which each delivered their Sentiments according to their different Tastes, with great Frankness and Candour; and notwithstanding the Jars, which first gave Rise to it; we declared ourselves well fatisfied at last, and parted in a very good Humour.—But as I happened to advance some Things, which you thought very much out of the com-

mon Way, and which you apprehended wanted a little better Proof, than what I had then bestowed on them, you were pleased to insist upon it, that, as it might be a considerable Time before we should have the Opportunity of discussing the Affair ourselves, I should endeavour by Letter to clear up those Points, and at the same Time give you a more comprehensive Idea of the Subject.—

I know very well, there are many Treatifes upon this Head, both in our own, and your favourite Language the French; but as I never read any of them, I shall not begin now; but fend you only what is the Refult of my own Observation. without being beholden to others. I would only defire you would take Notice, once for all,-that the following Reflections are calculated neither for the High, nor the Low, but for those, who are generally accounted in the middle Condition of Life: These, I always looked upon as the most imporeant Part of the Community; -among thefe I have been chiefly conversant, and therefore the better able to point out those Errors in their Education. which have given Rife to the greatest and most durable Evils, and introduced fuch frightful Calamities in Families, as People are very averse to believe owing to this Cause, though manifestly to be traced up to it.

It is obvious that Persons of different Stations and Conditions, require a different Method of Treatment, nor can there be any one Plan laid down, which shall equally serve all; leaving those therefore of more exalted Birth and Quality, to the Direction of better Capacities; I dedicate this short Essay to the Service of the Fair of humble Rank and Fortune; and chiefly to give Notice to those, who have the bringing of them up, of the Rocks and Shelves, upon which such Numbers have struck,

and

and been cast away; and forgive, ye dear Creatures, the Roughness and Severity, with which, I fore-see, ye may imagine I have executed this Design, — Assure yourselves, it is wholly intended for your Good; and let the honest Intention of the Writter make an Atonement for the Manner of his Writing.

The prefent Methods of bringing up the Fair, of the Rank and Station before-mentioned, may, I think, be reduced to two; and one of them is fo feldom fallen in with, that were it not for you, and a few others, who feem highly pleafed with it, it would be scarce worth While to take any Notice

of it.

The first and most general Way, you will allow the following Paragraphs, Madam, to present you with a short Representation of; though they may contain some few Particulars, which may not perhaps pass so easily with you; but as they are sounded upon Fact, I shall not suppress them, notwithstanding they may happen to displease some. To

proceed therefore;

As foon as Miss is arrived at that Age, wherein maternal Fondness is tolerably satiated, and the tender Parents can bear the Thoughts of parting with her out of their Sight, she is generally dispatched to some neighbouring Town, and intrusted to the Care of some fage Matron, who has publickly taken upon herself the Charge of educating female Youth.—The Reasons of which, I suppose, are, that having her at Home, or at School in the Town of her Parents Abode would be a sure Way to have the Girl spoiled by too much Indulgence;—and Secondly, sending her Abroad will be a Means of bringing her acquainted with the World, will conquer all those speeps Airs, which are the natural Consequences of a some Education; and give her a

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proper Assurance, when she appears before her Betters.

As foon as fhe has made her Entrance into this Station,-to divert that Grief, which a young and tender Mind must feel, at being divorced from the Society of kind and indulgent Parents, and brought to a Place she is intirely unacquainted with; she is introduced by her grave Guardian, to a Set of young Ladies, of nearly equal Years, many of whom, the is told, have left their Mamma's at a far greater (at least as great a) Distance; and yet appear with all the Gaiety and Unconcernedness imaginable; and is informed, that it is quite a Shame, that she thould not be as gay and unconcerned, as her Companions.-Miss feems dull at first, but it is not long before the begins to relish her Company, and gradually loses her Concern for Home.—She is then put to perform the Exercises of the Place; - if she has not perfected herself in Reading and Writing, here are *Masters* ready to attend her; at the same Time she is taught the Use of the Needle, and learns to work a Sampler, &c. but, that her Hands may not be too much imployed, a due Proportion of Learning is bestowed upon her Heels, and she learns to dence; Variety, we know by Experience, is always delightful, and that the pretty Dear may not be stupisfied by pausing too much at one Thing, and so lose that ready Wit and Vivacity, she has hitherto discovered; just to diversify her Employments, and pass a leifure Hour now and then, she is put under the Care of a Music Master, to learn to play on the Harpsichord or Spinet, and (if she has any Thing of a Voice) to fing.—Amidst these important Affairs, the young Lady's Hours are divided on the Week Days .- On Sunday, according to Custom, fhe goes to Church, and is as good as her Neighbours; fo that I think learning to write, read, few,

dance, fing, and play on some musical Instrument, comprizes the whole of what is intended by modern Boarding-school Education, unless you will take the Art of Cookery into the Account; which, as it is undoubtedly too dirty Work for a young Lady to fully her Fingers with; fo, I think it is either generally neglected, and left out of this Part of Education, or is reserved to be taught her by her Alamma at Home.—In these elegant Labours and Amusements, Miss finds Employ, until the is grown fo big a Girl, that it is high Time she should quit her hanging-fleeve Coat; the is then fent for Home; Mamma is surprized to see how much she is improved in Stature, and what woman-like Airs she assumes.—The Mantua-maker is sent for in all Paste, a Gown foon finished, - and she, the very Moment it is drawn over her, drops her Character of pretty Miss, and becomes a fine IV oman in an Inflant.

Allowing, you will fay, a'l this for Truth, where is the great Harm, or indeed Impropriety of it? I will freely grant, Madam, that what I have here described, are, not only in thems lives, barmless and innocent, but clegant Amusements, and genteel Accomplishments; and may frequently ferve for the Entertainment of a young Lady's leifure Hours, without any Imputation on either her Virtue or good Sense; -nay even Dancing itself (though I am the least Friend to that, of any of them, upon Account of the many ill Confequences that orten attend it) may be proper to give the fair Pupil a just Degree of Assurance, and that jice, cay, and difengaged Air, which is the Top of Female Politenefs.—I am as much an Enemy to Rudicity and Rudeness in the softer Sex, as I am an Admirer of Frankness and Sincerity in my own; and therefore am not against young Ladies being instructed in these Matters; Why then find Fault, you will fiv?

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### 12 A Letter to a Lady, &c.

Have but Patience, Madam, and you shall soon be informed, it is not the Things themselves, but the inordinate Value that is fet upon them, that gives me Offence; were they only rated according to their real Worth, and the Confequence they are of in Life, you had never heard a Word from me upon the Subject. - I would allow them their proper Share of Merit; but when they are accounted by the young Creatures themselves, and oftentimes by those, whose Years and Experience, one should have thought, would have taught them better, as the most important Qualifications they can be Mistreffes of; I must beg leave to enter my Protest, and cannot help thinking, that there are other Things more nearly related to human Happiness, which ought to be regarded before them; but of some of these hereaster, when I come to inform you, in what Manner, I would humbly propose, the Fair should be educated.—

But the Cafe would not be fo bad still, were thefe the only Accomplishments. they attain to in these Houses of Education; tho' it is bed enough in Conscience, considering the wrong Taste in Life, which the high Regard that is paid to them, must necessarily lay the Foundation of; but it would not be so bad, as it really is, were this all: I know you will readily answer, this is all that is intended; -Perhaps fo !-but can you fincerely fay, Madam, that this is all that is learnt? I know you cannot, and as I know too, it would give you too much Pain to recite this All, I refer to yourself: Give me leave to fave you the Trouble, by enumerating some few (very few indeed) of those many other elegant Accomplishments, the young unexperienced Fair becomes here possessed off: And,

First, To keep the Minutes from hanging heavy upon her Hands, she soon learns to play at

Cards,

Cards, and contracts fuch a Love of Gaming, as may probably flick by her as long as she lives.

Secondly, She is here likewise initiated in all the Romantic Sciences; reads Novels, Adventures, Plays, and a thousand other Pieces of Gallantry; -being an apt Scholar, her Head is foon filled with Love and Intreague, and all her Thoughts taken up with Scenes of *Pleasure* and *Dalliance*; young as she is, fhe meets with Accounts of others, in the Books fhe now studies, who not having seen more Suns than herself, have made a considerable Figure in Adventures of this Kind; -from this Time forward, nothing takes up her Attention, but what has a Relation to our Sex; the Spinet, nav, the very Needle becomes an Instrument of Love, and fhe would throw both aside, did she not expect, that they would be, some Way or other, subservient to the Conquests she is meditating: - With all this Mischief in her Head, she is now perhaps put under the Care of a Master of the Ceremonies, to learn Motion and Behaviour; being introduced into this new Scene, fhe begins to exert herfelf with no fmall Vigour and Application; here, it is probable, she is first shewn to, and begins her Acquaintance with our Sex, and practifes those Lessons upon them, she has got ready by Heart, long ago. She here learns the Meaning of Looks and Sighs, and knows how to keep up a Conversation, without opening a Lip; but tired at last with this dumb Scene, fhe burns with Impatience to come to a nearer Explanation, and in Order to it, tries all Ways she can think of, to diftinguish herself. In Consequence of this,

Thirdly, She learns the Art of Drefs to Perfection, and with that, gets fuch an unconquerable Paffion for Finery, that she is never at Ease, whilst she sees any one, not much her Superior in Point

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of Fortune, dressed in a richer or gayer Suit than herself.—And as she never can enjoy better Opportunities of gratifying her own *Vanity*, displaying her *Arts*, making *Conquests*, and gaining *Applause*: Hence.

Fourthly, Her extravagant Fondness for Balls, Assemblies, and Plays, which, for the most Part, being frequented only by Coxcombs, she is in no great Danger of missing the Prize she aims at: I suppose, Madam, you will readily excuse my going on any farther, in the Enumeration of these additional Excellencies and Qualifications; and therefore, taking up with what we have already described, if our young Lady should be so fortunate, as to escape being made the Prey of some Concemb Apprentice or more audacicus Footman (which you know is often the Case;) we will attend her Home, and see what Figure she makes with all these Improvements, which are as follows.

She is able to read, write, fing, play on Mufic, dance, work a Sampler,—play at Cards to Admiration, has a Head laden with Gallantry, Love, Intreagues, Alventures, &c. has a vehement Passion for Admiration and fine Cleaths, and an extravagant Opinion of her own Wit, Beauty, and Merit, which she continually longs to set off to the best Advantage, by frequenting Balls, Assemblies, and Places

of public Resort.—

Mamma receives this dear Creature with Raptures, and is so highly satisfied with her Accomplishments, that she soon grows as fond of shewing Miss, as Miss is of being shewn.—The Girl must have something handsome to appear in.—Here Mother's and Daughter's Vanity conspire, and fine Suits, Lace, Linnen, Toys, and Trinheis, and the almost endless Apparatus of semale Ornament, is the Consequence.

To

To display these and the divine Charms of the adorable Creature they adorn, nothing now goes forward, but Entertainments, Visits, &cc. The Asfembly Rooms (those Temples facred to Female Vanity) are never opened without being honoured with her Presence.—The Card-Tables and Tea-Tables are favoured likewife with a proportionable Share of Respect; here she enjoys at large (what had long been the Object of her Wishes) the Obportunity of displaying her Cloaths and her Person, with all the Address she imagines herself Mistress of; and a Day scarce passes without beholding her in all this Trim of Pride and Vanity.-Crowds of Suitors prefent themselves at her Feet.—Vows, Sighs, Oaths, and Protestations, she dissolves in Raptures at this agreeable Scene, but determines not to forego the Pleasure of it all at once; she therefore asfumes the Air of a baughty Beauty, and treats, with affetted Cruelty and Scorn, all who dare to address her; -till at last, being unable to withstand any longer; and Nature, moreover, being backed by paternal Authority, she falls blooming with Virgin Charms, to the Lot of some happy and successful Lover; while the Rest who burn, with equal Passion, are ready to die with Grief at their Difappointment.

After having attended the youthful Fair, thus far on her Way through Life, and lodged her fafe in the Arms of fome inraptured Swain; it may not be amifs to accompany her a little further, to fee

the Effects of this elegant Education.

From what I have related, I could almost imagine, there is no Occasion for the Gift of Prophecy, to foretel what will come after.—We now see her in a new Relation, and must consider her as a Wise, Mother, and Mistress of a Family; you, Madam, who are so good a Judge of what belongs to this State; and who (without Flattery) are a Pat-

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tern of Behaviour in it, will very readily guess at the Part our polite Lady will act here. For tho' the Effects of her Conduct may turn out different, according to the Hands she has the Fortune to fall into; and a wise Man, whom Nature has favoured with a proper Share of Courage and Resolution, may, perhaps, by prudent Management and well-timed Restraints, sometimes prevent the impending Evils, which would naturally flow from her approved Manner of Life; yet, as this seldom happens, and supposing it should, the Woman still remains inflexibly the same: I fancy the Case of Flavia may serve as a Sample of the Fate that generally attends the Ladies, who have had the Happiness of the liberal Education, I have been before

describing. - •

Poor Flavia! You knew her, Madam, and remember her the Toast of this Town; envied by her own Sex, adored by ours; Flavia had been brought up in the Way abovementioned; was a Girl of Wit and Spirit, and a competent Share of Beauty: Good Endowments; but alas! Flavia knew too well that she had them, and was extremely follicitous to let others know so too; she danced, fung, and touched the Spinet, to Admiration; and was extravagantly fond of Balls, Plays, Visiting, and Entertainments; where she was sure to hear herself fufficiently commended, and behold Crowds of fighing Swains, expiring at her Feet.—Flavia had about fifteen-hundred Pounds to her Fortune.— With fo much Merit, and fuch a Dower, the made terrible Havock among the Youth; but at laft, was prevailed on to refign her Charms, to the Poffession of Polydore, a gay young Tradesman of this Place.—As foon as the happy Pair was wed, Polydore led Home his Bride, and gave her Poffession of his House, where, she is now to be considered

as Mistress .- Nothing is heard from this Time but Gaity and Mirth—Music, Balls, and Entertainments;—after a While, she begins to quarrel with the Furniture, it was poor old-fashioned Stuff, not becoming her Fortune or Education.—She happens to be breeding,—a Son and Heir must not be lost,—the Upholfterer is fent for, and Things fettled to her Mind: The Rooms being now fitted up to receive Company, in fuch a Manner as should be no Difgrace to her, she begins to cultivate an Acquaintance in the Neighbourhood, and scarce a Day passes, but she either receives or pays Visits; she morcover keeps an elegant Table, dreffes prodigiously gay, and though the happens to be a good Breeder, it would break in too much upon her Pleasures, to have a Parcel of squawling Brats about her, and therefore you shall not find a fingle Child at Home, to interrupt her;— she frequents public Companies, keeps late Hours, and never boggles at Expences; takes no Care of her Family Affairs, has all her Work done by the Hire; and if ever she seizes a Needle, it is only to work a Border for a Cap or a Handkerchief .- Shirts and Shifts, and Household Linnen, it was too low an Employment, and what she had not been brought up to.

It would be tedious to follow our fine Lady, through a feven Years Round of such important Business. Therefore, to shorten my Story, before the eighth Year expired, poor Polydore was obliged to break; his Composition did not amount to above five Shillings in the Pound: Nothing was left for the Family to subsist on; Flavia quits the Town, and goes to L——, where she plies about the Playhouse for a Livelihood, and now obtains that there, which puts a frightful End to all her Miseries.—The Children are left to the Charity of well disposed People; and Polydore shrolls up and Company of the Charity of the

down the Country like a Vagabond, and has fcarce a Place, where to lay his Head.

This is a melancholy Story, 'tis true, Madam, but the Event is nothing but what might eafily have been foretold, from the bare Hearing of Flavia's Manner of Education : and when I look abroad into the World, I can readily shew you Numbers of Families in, or upon the Borders of, Ruin and Distress; and all owing to the same Cause: And were it not for the happy Dulness or Deformity of fome Girls, or more happy Dispositions of others, 'twould be more frequently the Cafe, than what we find it is - however, no Thanks to our modern

Education that it is not always fo.

I know, Madam, that you yourfelf have as frightful Notions of these Vanities and Follies, the female Youth are indulged in, as I can possibly have, and will readily admit the ill Consequences I have here charged them with: You are no more a Friend to this falbionable Extravagance, than myfelf, and though you think with me, that those little Accomplishments, in which the whole of our modern Education centers, may have their Use, and that the best Parts and most amiable Dispositions would make but an awkward and uncouth Appearance without their Affistance; yet you are far from fetting that Value upon them, which most others do: And therefore, though you would have your Daughters fo far made acquainted with these leffer Arts, as to give them a becoming Air in Company, and preserve them from being laughed at, for their Rusticity and home Education; yet you agree with me in this, -that this is a Part of Learning the least important of any a young Lady should be instructed in,—these little Arts of Dress, Motion, Music, and Handling the Needle; meer mechanical Exercises, that belong almost wholly to

the Body, make nothing like the Figure in your Eyes, as the Improvement of the better Part, the Mind.—'Tis the Culture of this, that constitutes the Business of Life; the rational, the immortal Part, challenges the first and highest Regards; and as you know I am no Free-thinker, and therefore could not doubt, but I would allow that Women have Souls, I remember in the Conversation before referred to, when fomething of this Kind was flarted, you appealed to me with an Air of fomething like Triumph and Satisfaction, whether these were not my own Sentiments? And that, however you might differ from me in some Things, you were pleased to think you had the Honour, in this at least, to be of the same Opinion; and, without staying for my Answer, proceeded to give your Notions of the Matter, to which I liftened with more than ordinary Atention.—The Time did not permit me to explain myself then; and as I happen'd to fay, that I really thought the Culture of the Mind the thing that ought principally to be regarded, you went away entirely fatisfied, that we fully accorded in this weighty Point: And I make no Question but my Name has been oft introduced fince, to give Countenance to the Opinions you were pleafed then to advance: But as it is no unufual Matter for very different Meanings to lie concealed under the same general Terms, and the very fame Words, when tooken by one, may, when made use of by another, have a Sense widely different—so it happens in this Case.

'Tis true, Madam, I have the Honour to agree with you in Sounds, and do maintain with you, and always shall maintain, that the Culture and Improvement of a young Lady's Mind should be the first thing regarded in her Education; but am greatly assaid, when I come to explain myself, and

tell you what that Culture and Improvement is, we shall not be so well agreed as you imagine, and I could wish: I readily call to mind, with what Eloquence you explained yourself, and enlarged upon this Subject; and as I presume, from what I then heard, that I am not a Stranger to what you intend by the Improvement of a female Mind; I shall here fet down what I take to be your Sentiments of this Affair, with a few Remarks, and conclude this long Epistle (of which, I suppose, you'll be heartily tired, by that Time you have gone through it) with giving you my own, as briefly as I can; that by comparing what I shall there propose, with this favourite Method of your's, and the faskionable one I have just treated on, you may be able to form your Judgment, without farther Trouble.

What your Sentiments are of that Culture of a female Mind, which is requifite to the well Accomplishment of a young Lady, as near as I can

guess, you will find in what follows.

You would (if I mistake not) at the same time that she applies herself to the learning those lesser Arts, we have mentioned above, have her likewise brought up to Reading, and the Sciences; and instructed in the French at least, if not in the learned Languages: As foon as you thought her capable, you would give her a Tafte of Algebra, and the Mathematics, nor should Logic, Rhetoric, Metaphysics, natural and moral Philosophy, or Divinity, be neglected .- For your own Part, you fay, you can fee no Reason why Learning should be confined to our Sex, and the Women who (in your Opinion) would equally become it, be entirely debarred from it: You can't help thinking, that this is a very iniquitous Custom, and that, were the Ladies permitted to make the best of their Talents this Way, thev they would foon appear in another Light than they do at present; nor would there then be any just Foundation for that Banter and Ridicule they are now fo frequently exposed to among Gentlemen of Wit and Learning.—They would then be no longer treated like Idiots and Children, Beings only proper for Dalliance and Amusement; but looked upon as rational Creatures, and better used than in that low Way (fo you called it) they are at prefent: 'Twould then be no uncommon Thing to fee a grave Professor holding a formal Conversation with a Philosopher in Petticoats; or a deep Divine learnedly disputing with a female Saint, upon the most important and sublime Doctrines of Theology: Pert Coxcombs and shallow Fops would foon be brought to know their Distance, and would not dare to make their Jests upon the Sex, as is the common Practice now-a-days, with every Witling. - You allowed that, there was at prefent but too much Reason for what I had said; but would the Ladies apply themselves more to Learning (that is, as I take it, what you mean by the Improvement of their Mind) and mind Visits, Dress, and public Entertainments less, we should in a little Time see another Face of Things.——I remember you could not help dwelling with Rapture upon this enchanting Scene; and your Imagination was fo thoroughly warm, in contemplating the Honour, which fuch a State of Affairs would bring to your Sex, that I can scarce find in my Heart, even at this Distance of Time, to difturb you in the Possession of those bright Ideas, you take so much Pleasure in: But as I have learnt long fince to subscribe to no Opinions but those I see the Reasonableness of; and declare myself of no Party, but that of Truth and Mankind; being called upon by you to deliver my Sentiments upon this nice Subject, I shall do it with

with my wonted Frankness and Sincerity: Though at the same time I am not insensible, that to acquit myself in this Manner, I must necessarily be obliged to attack fome Notions, for which you feem to have no common Degree of Veneration and Regard: You will not therefore be offended (as you are no Enemy to Plain-dealing) if I ask you, What Purpose will all this grand Apparatus ferve? Will a Lady's Skill in Algebra, or the Mathematics, make her ever the better Mistress, Friend, Wife, or Mother? Or tell me what Advantage it will be to a Husband, should the dear Partner of his Joys and Cares be well acquainted with what is doing in the upper Regions, and able readily to inform you of the Figure, Distance, Magnitude, and periodical Times of the heavenly Bodies, and whilst she is so taken up with what is over her Head, be ignorant of what her Servants are doing below Stairs? Where will be the Profit of her profound Skill in Languages, if she proves a Novice in the Affairs of a Family? What fignifies her amazing Understanding in theological Mysteries, if the Science of Economy should prove a real Mystery to her? Or what Endwill her Infight into the Grounds and Foundation of Morality aniwer, comparable to a thorough Knowledge upon what Ground and Footing, the and her Family fland in the World, that she may regulate her Expences accordingly?

I know you will be ready to answer, that there is no Inconsistency between any of these things, and that, notwithstanding a Woman's Learning, she may acquit herself well of the Duties of her Station; nay, it is a kind of Security for her doing so, as the Knowledge of our Duty must be previous to our Practice of it.—I allow that this looks plausible; but there is no Disputing against Facts;

and Experience has so fully convinced me of the ill Effects of this same Learning in your Sex, that were it not for you, Madam, and perhaps one or two more at most, that I could name (who, I am proud to fay it, are Exceptions) I should almost absolutely pronounce it impossible, for *Prudence* and *Learning* to be ever joined together in a female Mind.—As far as ever I could understand your Sex (I own the most difficult Part of Learning I ever attempted) I have always observed, that your Pride is generally above a Match for your Understandings: For this Reason you shall scarce ever meet with a Woman who has made any Progress in Reading, but she shall betray an earnest Defire that you should be informed of it, and burns with as much Impatience to fhew it, as a gay young Lady to display a new Suit upon an Assembly-Night.—Let her Knowledge be ever so superficial, her Pride will make it look very confiderable to herfelf, and she will take it very much amis, if it doth not meet with proportionable Respect from others: On this Account, I have seldom found (except as before excepted) a Lady of reputed Learning, but she was always troublesome with it; nor could I discover any Purpose it answered, but to increase that natural Impertinence, the Sex 'you allow) is too remarkable for already, without this additional Provocative to it: And what is still worse, though it springs from the same Root, as far as my Recollection reaches, I remember but sew Instances of a learned Lady's being a good Housewife.-I allow, Madam, that you are a perfect Pattern in this Respect; but I could almost defy you to produce me another: And indeed there is a very natural Account to be given of it: As Vanity is the ruling Passion of the Sex, a Woman purfues that with most Eagerness, which she ima-

gines will be productive of the greatest Stock of Admiration; and as (I had like to have faid) it is impossible for Women to be (what is called) learned without being proud of it, it is no Wonder that other Things should be neglected, in Comparison of that, upon which her whole Soul is fet: Hence 'tis no uncommon Thing to find the House and Table of one of these female Philosophers, in as much Disorder and Dishabille as her Hair or her Dress; which you know Ladies of their Character seldom discover much Concern about.

Upon this Occasion permit me, Madam, to speak my Sentiments freely; I know indeed, I am going to touch a very tender Point with you; as it feems to derogate from that natural Equality of the Sexes, you so fondly contend for, and reduces you something lower than you would willingly be thought to be; fo exact a Judge and Critic in Nature was our great Poet, when he faid,

#### " -Every Lady would be Queen for Life.

But why should we ever be afraid to speak Truth? It may fometimes prove offensive, but can never have any ill Confequences upon the whole. Therefore, feriously, Madam, when I have employed my Thoughts in the Study of Nature, and the real Relations and Dependencies of Things (which, give me Leave to affure you, are oft the Objects of my most delightful Contemplation) I never could bring myfelf in earnest to believe, that your Sex was ever defigned for the Arts and Sciences; to make Metaphysicians, Mathematicians, Politicians, or Divines of; Nature, if carefully studied, readily discovers her Meaning and Intentions to unbiassed Observers; and I have frequently fancied, there is no great Difficulty of coming to the Knowledge of them, in this Case particularly;

and that the Anatomy of a female Mind as plainly discovers what it was made for, as the Dissection of their Bodies; -the particular Size of their Understandings, the various Combinations, Properties, Strength, and mutual Relations of their feveral Pafficus, being as good a Foundation to form a Judgment on, in one Case; as the Size, Proportion, and Strongth of their Muscles and Limbs are in the other; and as a diligent Enquirer into Nature would, from the peculiar Softness and Tenderness, and the wonderful Symmetry, Elegance, and Delicacy observable in your outward Form, very eafily guess, that Nature never intended you for Toil and Labour—to undergo Fatigues and Hardships, and do the mere Drudgery of Life; fo, would he apply himself with proper Diligence to the Study of your Minds, I am perfuaded, he would foon fee, that Nature has fairly excused you from the more severe and laborious Studies; and that she no more intended to make you Philosophers, than to make you Carters .- Thefe Thoughts have been long mine, and the more I review and examine them, the more I am convinced of their Justness and Truth; and I cannot but look upon it as great an Impropriety, to see a pretty young Creature demolishing a Pair of killing Eyes, in poring over Locke, Newton, or Malebranche, as to view her working at the Beam, or holding a Plough-tail.—I might eafily enlarge here, but my Letter is in Danger of growing too large: Besides, I know this is no pleasing Topic with you; and though I fometimes meet with Instances of this Kind, I am in no Apprehension of its ever becoming a general Fashion for Ladies to be learned: What follows, therefore, shall be only a slight Sketch, or Specimen of the Manner wherein I am inclined to think Females might be better brought up, and rendered more easy to themselves, more agreeable and ufeful to others, than they now are. And now I come, Madam, to inform you what I take to be the true Culture and Improvement of a Woman's Mind.

In order to this, it will be proper to reprefent them in that Relation and State of Being wherein Nature has placed them—That must be first determined, before we can ascertain the Business Nature affigns them, and when we have found out what this Bufiness is, what kind of Improvement a young Lady should attend to, follows of Course.

Every Creature is best and most at Ease, in that State which Nature has placed it in: And after the most mature Deliberation, I give it as my Opinion that Household Business is your proper Sphere.—Your Sex seems peculiarly fitted for what we call Family Affairs; and I have oft observed, with what wonderful Ease and Facility, you get a tolerable Infight into them. There is certainly a great deal, in having the Faculties and the Business proportioned to each other.—It has oft been observed by wife Men, that Nature has formed every one to the acting some particular Part, which he will be fure to succeed in, if he happens to take it; but if he attempts another, 'tis great Odds but he fails; and 'tis no uncommon thing to fee Men of no small Parts and Abilities fall short of that Succels in Affairs, which others of much lower Charatters very readily attain to .- I have oft thought there was fomething of this Nature in the Cafe now under Confideration: The Employment I have here affigned you, feems fome how to lie level to your Capacities; and if you all did but apply your Minds to it, as I imagine you ought, I fearce think there is one in an Hundred but would make a confiderable Figure in it. - Our Sex, notwithstanding all their Skill in Languages, Arts, and Sciences, do not at all feem cut out for this Province; and I dare lay my Life, that a clever Lass

shall, with proper Application, make greater Proficiency in it in feven Months, than a plodding Philosopher in feven Years: As, on the other Hand, a tolerable Genius of our Sex shall lay in more solid Learning in that Time, than a common Petticset Scholar shall be able to attain to as long as she lives. -I am therefore for having each Sex keep to their proper Character and Station. We were formed for the rougher and hardier Exercises of Body and Mind; with Heads for Contrivance, and Hands for Execution.— You, for the more foft and tender Offices of Life, and gentler Cares and Toils.—This to me appears to be the Order of Nature; and I am the more confirmed in it, when I confider, that the Customs of almost all Nations and Countries have, in general, affigned you the fame Pott I do here. This shews the common Sense of Mankind upon the Head; and I always think that Nature's Order is the best regulated, and most beautiful; and we make but a vain Attempt, whenever we endeavour to mend her Scheme. Whilft each Sex acts in their proper Sphere, they both appear agreeable: -They have each a Part affigned them, in which they may each excel: And each Part has a close Relation to, and Connexion with the other. - If We have Hands or Heads to provide Means to supply the Wants of a Family, by Your Œconomy and Management, they must be husbanded to the best Advantage.—Whilst Matters stand thus, all is well; but if the Lady once takes a Fancy to be learned, or begins to lay Schemes and Projects; or the Gentleman descends to the Assairs of the Kitchen; I will be bold to fay, that the Contrivance of the one shall never reach higher than a common Intrigue; and it is well if the other ever makes such Proficiency, as to know how to mix a Pudding.

If then it be allowed, that what we call Florida Business is your Province, the proper Culture and

Improvement of a female Mind, must consist in qualifying herfelf in the best Manner she is able, for the Post here assigned her, viz. to act, in a becoming Manner, the Part of a Wife, a Mother, and Mistress of a House; which End, whether the prefent fashionable Way of educating the Fair, or your Improvements upon it, are likely to answer, I fancy may be collected from what I have faid before; to which I refer you to fave the Trouble

of repeating it here.

Should you ask me, what Scheme I have to propose, which should better answer this Design, than those generally sollowed; I answer, that might I be allowed to give my Opinion in so nice a Case: This should be a Kind of Abstract or Compendium of it; which indeed, is no more than a few Heads, which I leave those concerned to reflect and inlarge upon, as they see Occasion. I am not here writing a Treatife at large; it is fufficient for me to point out the Way,—to sketch out a Design,—let others fill it up, who have greater Abilities, more Leifure, and are furnished with a larger Stock of Experience and Observation.

The two reigning Passions, which almost ingross the Sex, I take to be Vanity, and the Love of Pleafure; and from these I think we may date most of their Misfortunes;—the latter doth not discover itself so soon, but the former appears very ly in Life, much earlier than is generally fufpected: I am therefore for having the young Lady's Education begun betimes; and the first Object of my Care should be to guard against the pernicious Effects of this Passion, at whose Door, I am perfuaded, a great Share of that Mifery, that often attends the Fair through Life, may be fairly laid. - Inflead of flattering her in it, as is the common Practice, by continual and repeated Commendations; I would use my utmost Endeavours to nip it in the Bud, and be fure to mortify her, when I observed her taking Pleasure in hearing herfelf praised; -fond Parents little think what infinite Mischief they are laying the Foundation of, when they are conftantly flattering their Children, and introducing them into fuch Company, as will gratify their Fondness, in paying the same little Compliments of Applause; and the poor innocent Creature, who feels such extraordinary Joy upon this Occasion, is little apprehensive what a Viver fhe is cherishing in her own Breast, which may one Day prove her Undoing: I am convinced, that no small Proportion of that Haughtiness and Arrogance—that Paffion for Finery and Shew—that Love of public Entertainments, and that Aversion and Disdain to the menial Offices of her Province, which diffinguish the Woman, is but the natural Product of that foolish Flattery, which is paid to the Child: And I do not know, whether I should speak very improperly, if I should fay, That many a fine Woman has been ruined, before she was four Years old: For whilft the harmless Innocent hears herself called by no other Titles, but those of pretty Miss, pretty Dear, charming Creature, little Angel, and a Thousand other Names of Indearment and Approbation, both by Pappa and Mamma, by Visitors, and by Servants; which she soon understands the Meaning of; and observes that every Thing she fays, or doth, is liked and applauded; What can be the Confequence, but that I have affigned above?

Would you therefore have a Daughter brought up to act a becoming Part in Life, take Care of her betimes; an Error at first Setting out is seldom retrieved: Praise her little yourself; and let not a Servant dare to do it. Let the little Lady be accustomed to Disappointments,—Disgraces if she does amis; and whatever you do, do not gratify

her Defire of being admired .- I know this is a Doctrine that will found harsh in the Ears of most, and a Mob of Objections, I foresee plainly, will be raifed against it: However, I only wish it were considered, that Praise is too strong for weak Minds to bear;—that at the Years I am now speaking of, they are only capable of little and low Action; scarce of any Thing which must not be abandoned as Years advance; and that therefore to bestow your Applause, upon fuch Occasions, can only serve to fix them in a low and trisling Taste; since (as those Things are best remembered, and longest retained, which happen to us in our early Days) the Ideas of these Commendations and Praises shall be so strongly connected in their Minds with those Actions, that were the Occasion of them, that probably a strong Defire and Propenfity towards them will remain with them as long as they live: Thus a young Lady, that is commended for her fine Dancing, shall ever after retain a strong Affection for Balls and Assemblies; another that is commended for a good Ear in Music, shall do nothing but sing or play, as long as her Voice, or her Fingers are obedient to her Inclination.—These are only low Examples the fame Reasoning may be extended much farther; but I content myfelf, as I faid, with pointing out the Way; I grant, it is a great Instance of Self-denial, for fond Parents, who are bleffed with a pretty forward Child, to with-hold themselves from beflowing those Praises upon it, they apprehend it deferves—to be (as they fay) always fnubbing the poor Thing, at the same Time that they are ravished at the Prospect of its dawning Virtues.—But, let them reflect, if ever they expect to see those Virtues in full Blow, with the Prospect of which they now entertain themselves with Rapture; they must deny themselves this Pleasure at present; and it will be a fufficient Recompence, for all this Self-denial, and alfo

also for the Pain, their feeming Coldness and Indisference may give the Child, to think, that they hereby confult its trueft Interest, and that there will be a Time, e're long (which I shall mention by and by) wherein they may indulge themselves in this Pleafure, with more Reason, with more Satisfaction, and with lefs Danger.

In the next Place, after she has learned to read, which is fo necessary a Thing, and so universally taught, that I need only just mention it; I would have her learn to spell (a Qualification your Sex is often lamentably deficient in) then to write a good Hand; and likewise the common Rules of Arithmetic perfectly, fo as to be able (if there should be Occasion) to keep a Book with Reputation: This will prove of infinite Advantage, should she be destined to the Lot of a Man of Bufiness; nor will it be of small Service, if she marries a Gentleman. Algebra and Euclid are but Trifles in Comparison; will only serve to perplex her, or make her impertinent; whereas this will make her ufeful.—I would have her moreover perfect Miftress of the Needle; but at the same Time she qualifies herfelf to work a Sampler, Petticoat, or a Border, I would have her made to understand, that plain Work was of far more Importance; and that her  $ext{Dex}$ terity at the Needle would be no Commendation, if fhe could not cut out, and make her own Linnen, and that of the Family.

I am not against what are called the polite Parts of a Lady's Education, fuch as Music, Dancing, and the like; I think they give a becoming Grace to all the good Qualities of the Sex: But here, great Caution must be used to keep under the Emotions of Vanity they will necessarily occasion: She should be fully and continually informed, that these are Means, not Ends; that they are only intended to fet off those Qualities that are really praise-worthy, and are not in themselves of any Value, any farther than they answer

this Purpose. And whatever Skill in these lesser Arts she may attain to, I should always, for the Reasons given above, think it dangerous to be lavish of Applause upon the Occasion, but rather, if she is discovered to take too much Pleasure in them, seek some Occasion to mortify her in her savourite Entertainments.

If she shews a Fondness for Dress and fine Cloaths, she ought by no Means to be humoured in it: And, though I am not for Levelling, I do not think it improper, that she should rather dress below ber Fortune, than to the Extent of it Her Attire therefore should be neat, but not gay; good, but not rich. I would not have her dress so as to demean her Family, or her Friends; but I should not be assumed to see a great many of inferior Rank outshine her in this Respect.

As the World now goes, it may perhaps be too hard to deny her a Game at Cards sometimes, but let her not make it too much a Practice; I know fome Ladies, who can fearce pass an Evening without Whisk or Quadrille; a Custom of very bad Consequence. You should likewise observe her Disposition while she plays, and if upon Winning the difcovers any Signs of an extravagant Joy, or repines and loses her Temper upon Losing; in a Word, if she plays with any Anxiety or Concern, it is better to forbid her the Use of them: For, when this is the Case, it oft raises such favage Passions in the Breasts of the Fair, as makes them resemble Furies more, than that soft and tender Sex they belong to, and which, by being oft excited upon these Occasions, gather Strength and settle into a firm and fixed Disposition of Mind: But, above all, never fuffer her to hazard much at this Diversion: There are many Instances of whole Families undone by female Gamesters, and the dreadful Effects it has upon the Mind, will moreover increase in Proportion to the Value of the Sum she ventures.

Take all the Care imaginable to keep her from reading Plays and Romances: It is furprifing what Havotk these have made among the Sex, when they have been fuffered, either through Carelefness or Want of Attention to the ill Consequences, to divert themselves with this pretty Reading, as they call it: I almost tremble at the Thoughts of the Danger; and yet the Practice is fo common, that it requires the utmost Assiduity to prevent it: Their own Companions are ready always to put fuch Things into their Hands; and if you should be so happy as to guard against these, you have edler Enemies to deal with still; your Maids, whom you little fulpect, will often gratify Miss in this Way; and if the y cannot get Books to entertain her, they will do it to the best of their Power, in giving her the History of their own Amours, and of all the Love-Adventures, both in Town and Country, ancient and modern, they have ever known, or ever beard of; and will upon Cocasion convey a Book or a Letter from one of the other Sex, in Order to introduce the young Lady into the plenting Scene, they have before dreffed up to her with all their Art: I perhaps may be thought too severe, but upon this Account I do not know but it might be proper now and then to fearch Miss's Room, and, if it can be done privately, her Pockets too, to fee that no fuch dangerous Favourites lie concealed there: I would never give her Room to think the was fulfected, but I would not spare her, if I once made a Differery: Such Things should not be so much as mentioned, till you found her guilty, but then she should be made thoroughly acquainted with their pernicious Tend ney.-And as to the Maids, by all Means make them know their Distance.— They do more Mill hief than is cafily conceived; and therefore I think it might not be amils, upon this Occasion, to roun our young Lady's natural Pride, and make her fenfible how much lev 114 her it is, to keep Company and hold familiar Converfation with those, who are so much below her: Post

then this should be done before they have much practifed on her in this Way; if she has once lent an Ear to the pleasing Stories they tell her, it will be all too late, and she will find Ways and Means, in Spite of all your

Precaution, to keep up the Correspondence.

As foon as ever the arrives at a proper Age, the should be made acquainted with the Business of the House, and not only see it done, but bear a Part in the doing of it: Notwithstanding our present Set of young Females feem quite above fuch low Work, and must not spoil their Hands or their Cloaths in this vile Drudgery; it is no Difgrace to a Lady to be thus employed, it is (I think) much to her Honour. - She should early be made acquainted with the Circumstances of the Family, and what Expences they will allow; Nothing should be bought into the House, without her having a Concern in it; and she should keep an exact Account of what is laid out.—She should be well acquainted with the Prices of Goods and Furniture, Cloth, Linnen, Silks, Bedding, and all Family Utenfils: Should visit the Kitchen, and know how to deal with the Butcher, Baker, Market-woman, &c. By these Means fhe will foon learn how to lay out her Money to Advantage. The Table and Bed-Linnen should either be of her own getting up, or at least she should have a first Hand in the making; and the wearing Linnen of the Family, in a great Measure, should be her own Work .- She should likewise be well instructed in the Art of Cookery, nor disdain sometimes to exercise it herself.—

I need not be told that this will probably feem very hard Service to a gay sprightly Girl, and that she will be apt to complain, that she has not the same Liberties and Indulgences as her Neighbours: But then this may be ballanced another Way: If you have not spoiled her before by your too early Indulgence, and Commendations, now is the Time to ply them to Advantage; and if she has not already been surfeited with

Praise,

Praise, let her, as I may say, first begin to taste of it, by your applauding her Skill in the Articles before referred to. Whenever she makes a judicious and advantageous Bargain, let it not pass uncommended.—When she lays out her Money to Advantage, declare the bigh Sense you have of her Prudence; when she is employed in any of the menial Offices of the House, let her know how much this Behaviour recommends her to you; and do not be wanting, in pointing out the Advantage it will be of, when she comes to engage in the Affairs of Life, upon her own Bottom.—By these Means, you will sweeten the Task you impose upon her, and the will feel such a sensible Pleasure in having such ample Testimonies of your Approbation, which she has long wished for, but never before so fully enjoyed, that she will undergo it, not only with Chearfulness, but Joy .- And you will find scarce any Thing, she will not readily perform, if she is sure to merit your Favour by it: Hereby you may lead her into what (I should call) a true Taste of Life, and make her value herfelf chiefly, upon those Things, which are of some Importance in it: And as there cannot be too many Motives to engage her to contract an Affection for this Way of employing herfelf, I cannot think it improper, that she should sometimes be reminded, that by laying out her Time in this Manner, she takes the furest Way to recommend herself to a Man of Sense and Worth. - When she is advanced to a certain Age, it is impossible but her Thoughts will fometimes terminate upon our Sex; and I own, I cannot help thinking, that, now and then hinting, that this was the best Way to qualify her to become the Station of a Mistress of a Family, and, that with the greater Diligence she applied herself, so much sooner would she be capable of discharging that important Post; would probably have a considerable Influence, and make her go through  $E_2$ The

the Fatigues of her Station with lefs Repining and Uncafiness, whillt she lives in the Hopes of being rewarded at last, with the Love and Affection of a deferving Youth, who, for thefe very Qualifications, will prefer her to the whole Herd of thoughtless, gay Creatures, whose Condition she may otherwise

be too apt to envy.— And while you are talking with her upon this Head, you have a fine Opportunity of inspiring her with a just Contempt of Coxcombs, and Scorn cf Fools, and recommending those Persons to her Approbation, who are most deferving of it. Admiration is a Passion, I have always observed to be firong in your Sex; and there is no fmall Danger arising from it, as it not feldom exposes them to be a Prey to the most worthless and insignificant of Mortals. What Destruction has formatimes been wrought, by the Cut of a Coat, or the Cock of a Hat? And what strange Emotions have been raised in pretty Bosoms, upon the Sight of a smart Perriwig, or a laced Weistcoat? Therefore, as you value her Happiness, let the Fair be taught to despise these cutward Trappings and Ornaments :- To laugh at a Fool, though laden with Gold and Magnificence; and make Sport with a Fop, though furnished with all the Accomplishments his Dancing-Master, Tayler, or Milliner can afford him. I could eafily inlarge upon these Heads, but I only hint at Things.

There is another Thing I shall beg Leave to mention, which is, that Miss may never be allowed to keep late Hours, or sit up at Nights; I know no Business that ought to keep her up past Ten or Eleven o' Cleek; except, now and then, Company, or fomething extraordinary happens.—This may fometimes prevent Misfortunes, and will undoubtedly contribute to her Health. - Besides, I have another Reason, which is, that when she once has used herfelf to this bad Habit (not the better for being com-

mon)

mon) she will find it difficult to leave it off; and so, when she comes to be her own Mistress, it is probable, a considerable Part of the Day will be spent in Bed, and her proper Care and Charge all that While neglected. I could name several who sit up until Two or Three in the Morning, and leave their Family and Affairs till Noon, at the Discretion of the Servants.

I would not have Miss kept constantly at Home; she should be permitted to visit and see Company: This will teach her how to behave herfelf; but you must be always careful what Company you let her keep; particularly do not fuffer her to herd too much with ber Equals: Such young Friendships are feldom productive of much Good; though fometimes, perhaps, she may meet with an Acquaintance among them that may be of Service, but as the World goes, the Hazard is confiderable.—It is a common Practice, I know, to fend young Ladies to spend a Summer, or a Winter, at a Friend's House at a Distance, to wean them from Home, and wear off all childish and rustic Airs; it is not a bad Custom, only I think you should well weigh the Characters of the Families, where you trust so important a Charge, and be fully satisfied of their concurring with, and affifting you in, this Method of Education: otherwise, it is great Odds, but they will undo more in a Month, than you will be able to repair in a Year,

I have hinted before, that Miss should not be suffered to be too familiar with the Servants; I would here guard against a contrary Extreme: Teach her to behave with a becoming Civility to them: Tho'th Method I have proposed necessarily subjects the Servants to her Command, let her not, upon this Account, assume any baughty or imperious dirs, be suffered to give arbitrary Orders, or to tyrannize with

the Power she is intrusted with.

I know, you will be for asking what Books I would recommend; from what I have faid above, you will readily fee, that I am not for having ber puzzle ber Brains with any Systems, either of Divinity, Ethics, or Philosophy, or trouble her Head with more Languages than her own.-I would have her kept from every Thing that is abstruse, which would only prove Fuel to her Vanity, but yield no Light to her Understanding: What Time she has for Reading, I would have employed upon fuch Books, that are most remarkable for Delicacy of Sentiment, and Elegance of Style,which convey right Notions of human Life and Happiness, in the most easy and pleasing Manner, and paint the Charms of Virtue in the most amiable Light; in a Word, which answer to the Poet's Character; \* and at the same Time both please and instruct. I am afraid the Number of these is not so great as might be wished; some I know there are, and were I dispofed to recommend particular Writers, I might mention Mr. Addison's Works, some of Mr. Pope's, &c. And above all, our admirable Dr. Tillotson; but it is fufficient for me to lay down general Rules: However, while I am upon this Topic, permit me to give one Caution, viz. never let her read Controversy; there is nothing tends to four the Mind more; especially religious Controversies, which are generally the worst-natured of all; nor do I apprehend, there is any Need for her to be grounded and settled in the Faith this Way.-Your Sex is naturally far from being difposed to Irreligion; -that is a Vice almost peculiar to ours, and feems entirely founded upon a high, but false Notion of Courage, which disposes them to be Atheists and Infidels, just in the same Manner, as it drives them to the heroical Exploits of breaking of Windows, or beating up a Wench's Quarters: But as it is no Difgrace for Females to be Cowards, there is little Danger of their ever turning Free-thinkers; it is true,

delectando pariterque monendo. Hon.

there may be some Exceptions to this: However, she is infinitely more likely to become a Bigot or an Enthusiast by reading such Writings, than prophane by neglecting them; and your Sex, when they once turn Bigots, prove generally the most fierce and untrastable of all Bigots.

For the fame Reason, I would never have her meddle with Politics, nor have the Name of Party fo much as mentioned in her Hearing: Nothing fits more ungraceful on a Woman, than these little Distinctions and Peculiarities; and it has often given me great Concern to fee a pretty Bosom heaving and swelling, with all the Emotions of Party Rage; or a beautiful Set of Features intirely disconcerted by a Storm of religious Zeal.

But what I should recommend as of the utmost Importance, is, that her Temper may be formed in such a Manner, as becomes her Sex; that her Heart be fashioned to Humanity, Complaifance, Softness, Compassion, and all those Qualities that adorn the Woman: See to it, that she be humble, modest, and discreet: an assuming, bold, and forward Behaviour in a Female, is the most unnatural and shocking Thing imaginable; it looks very ill in a Man; in a Woman, it is quite monstrous, and I scarce know any Treatment too bad for fuch Bullies in Petticoats: Let her be made sensible of the Odiousness of such a Temper and Carriage; and inculcate in the strongest Manner you are able, that

"Good Nature is the brightest Ornament

" Of Womankind.—It will kindle foft Defire, "When Fortune, Features, Birth, and Wit shall fail.

On the other Hand, a low, facing, fervile Complaifance, and a Defire to please, carried beyond all Bounds and Reason, looks equally contemptible, and is generally troublesome: and discolliges by the very Endeavour to oblige.

## A Letter to a Lady, &c.

Happy the Fair, that can keep clear of these Extremes, and support an affable, well-natured, obliging, modest Charaster, with proper Dignity and Spirit, without being over-run with Pride and Affellation.

or finking into Folly and Meannefs.

But I perceive my Letter grows too long, and therefore (though I pass by many Things, I once thought to have touched upon) I shall stop my Hand here: If you should defire it, I may bereafter resume the Subject; in the mean Time, I beg Leave to alfure you, that I am,

Madam.

Your most Obedient.

Humble Servant.

FINIS.



